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TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Single 

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# New-Pork Dirily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1893.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Prince Bismarck is extremely weak: his family fear that the excitement of a visit from Emperor William would be fatal to the ex-Chancel The people of St. Pauli, a suburb of Hamburg, attacked a sanitary corps and killed a policeman; there were five new cases of cholera, with one death, at Hamburg; a death was reported in England; chelera is ravaging the eastern shore of the Persian Gulf. papers criticised the Czar for his cordial reception of the Count of Paris and the Duke of Crleans at Copenhagen. - The Radicals accuse the Duke of Convaught of cowardice at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir in 1882.

Congress.-Both branches in session. Senate: Mr. Stewart made another bitter attack on President Cleveland. Mr. Perkins spoke against repeal. = House: The bill to repeal the Federal Election laws was taken up and debated by Messrs, Tucker and Brosius.

Domestic.-The investigation of the charges of cruel treatment of convicts at Elmira Reformatory was begun. === It was announced that the trensurer of the Old Colony Railroad and Old Colony Steamboat Company was a defaulter. There were two new cases of yellow fever and one death from the disease at Brunswick, Ga. Thirty thousand Odd Fellows celebrated their order's day at the World's Fair. - Julia Ward Howe made an address to the World's Parliament of Religions. = Republican and Democratic conventions and primaries were held in several

City and Suburban.-Two fishermen, will were rescued after spending four days in a dory without food or drink, were brought to port. News was made public that a lifeboat of the lost steamer Alvo had been seen by the Jason. : Eleven jurors have been secured Frank Ellison. === The Westchester County Fair opened yesterday with a large attendance. — Winners at Gravesend: Pedestrian, Don Alonzo, Flirtation, Integrity, l'atrician and Stonenell. - Stocks advanced quickly on the first attempts to cover outstanding con-Final changes were, nevertheless, declines, and the closing was strong, but materially Money on call was easy at 2 1-2 per cent.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair, precoded by light showers; slowly rising temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 61; lowest, 50; average, 55 3-8.

The debate upon the repeal of the Federal Election laws was begun yesterday in the House, Mr. Tucker speaking for the Democrats and Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, for the Republicans. Although called upon at short notice to open the case for the minority, Mr. Brosius acquitted himself most creditably-even brilliantly in view of his ready and effective replies to the questions fired at him by Democrats at the close of his earnest and logical

The Government of Costa Rica has consented to the extradition of Francis H. Weeks, the fugitive lawyer from this city. Still, a hard fight in behalf of Weeks will be made, and it is possible that the legal objections raised may be successful. As there is no extradition treaty between the United States and Costa Rica, the surrender, if it takes place, will be simply an act of good will toward us on the part of the Central American Republic. Weeks's crime was peculiarly base, as he was a man of high standing and was trusted implicitly, and he ought not to be permitted to escape the just penalty of his deeds.

As a measure of self-protection the railroads running out of Chicago have decided to arm the men on all trains which include express or mail cars. This is a prudent step. The number and boldness of recent train robberies have been remarkable, and travellers naturally fear | themselves take the matter up quickly and do

that the attentions of the miscreants may not be confined to the valuables in charge of express messengers. The occurrences in Illinois and Missburi within the last few days will have a deterrent effect, we hope, on would-be train robbers. Certainly the knowledge that trainmen are armed with good revolvers and Winchester rifles will have such an effect.

The remarkable disclosures made by "The New-York World" yesterday morning relative to Mr. Van Alen's contract for the Italian mission are reproduced in full in this issue of THE TRIBUNE, with a substantial confirmation of their accuracy. These are things that we should not have believed except on Democratic statements and the confession of persons concerned. It would be interesting to know what view President Cleveland and his friends take of his share in this transaction.

Definite information pointing to the loss of the Alvo in the cyclone last month has now been received. A lifeboat belonging to the steamship was picked up off Jamaica on Thursday of last week, and the news was at enco cabled to this city from Kingston, but for some inexplicable reason the agents here kept it to themselves. Their course in concealing such an important fact is extraordinary, and properly subjects them to criticism. The steamship was undoubtedly lost in the storm which overtook her, and the chance that any of those on board escaped is slight. The insurance companies have given up all hope, and are preparing to settle the claims against them on account of the Alvo.

LET WORKINGMEN PETITION.

Whether the protective tariff shall be repealed, or so broken down that the prostration of industries shall continue, rests with the people. They know whether they want it so changed, for they know infinitely better than the politicians and the party organs how apprehension of a change affects their business and their industries. There is some excuse for approved the most explicit declarations of its platform. Yet it is the perfectly well-known fact that thousands voted on the prevailing side who did not expect or desire to see those declarations carried into effect. There is also a to understand, since the election and since the mills began to close, what a radical change of tariff means for them. Large bodies of workingmen, through their chosen representatives. entered earnest protests against such a change before the House committee at Washington. but it seemed that they were treated with scant attention. A remedy, nevertheless, remains within their reach. They can, if they choose make their wants known and felt at Washington through such a flood of petitions that Congressmen cannot treat them with indiffer-

No one has a right to assume that Congress will not listen, if a really large body of voters takes the trouble to make its wishes known. A few petitions may have no weight. But a large number, especially if signed by workingmen of both parties, will make Congressmen think. There is especial reason at this time for resorting to such a mode of expressing the desires of voters. Circumstances have changed since Congressmen were elected, and to workingmen by the hundred thousand the change is full of suffering and of dread. So great a pretended that the subject to which they relate revolution in the condition of their industries | was before the people, it was only so correlanot one in a thousand of them expected. Some tively and in the form of a Democratic allegahad supposed that all talk of disaster to industries was only the old cry of "Wolf!" raised for partisan purposes. Others had fully believed that no party would ever seriously propose, except in political platforms, the radical reductions of duty now contemplated. It is eminently fitting that the workingmen themselves should inform Congressmen that, in voting for general reasons to intrust power to the Democratic party, they had no idea that its success would result in tearing away the foundation on which their industries rest.

The workingmen themselves also can speak with knowledge and authority in regard to the present state of things and its cause. They know by personal experience what most other men only infer or have theories about. They know that in thousands of cases already, expectation of a repeal or a reduction of duties has turned the scale, and decided employers or managers not to take further risks at present. They know that thousands of other shops and factories are even now being run with part force, or on part time, or only at reduced wages, in order to keep the risk of loss as small as possible until Congress shows its hand. All nonsense about the influence of other questions is wasted on workingmen who find that several hundred thousand are to-day out of work, and several times as many are working part time or at reduced wages, expecting to see the shops closed if Congress makes the proposed change of the tariff.

THE TRIBUNE recommends that this great army of workingmen, whether still employed or now out of work, send petitions to Congress praying their representatives to make no such change in duties on imports as will close works in this country, or force permanent reduction of wages, through increasing the competition between their own and foreign products. It is not recommended that the petitions should contain any political suggestion which may hinder sincere Democratic voters from expressing their wishes. Nor would it be wise at this time to seek for any set form of expression. The petitions will have all the more influence if each of many bodies of workingmen sets forth its wishes in its own way, governed by its especial experiences and needs, but uniting with others in urging that the existing protective duties shall not be repealed or so reduced as to expose American labor to more severe competition.

The sooner such petitions are forwarded the better. There ought to be many thousand of them, each signed by workingmen of both parties, on the way to Washington within a fortnight. If in every shop and factory and mine, and in every village, the workingmen

blame if Congress persists in prostrating their of punitive law into contempt.

THE NEW ISSUE.

Already the disastrons effects of the introduction of a hitter partisan controversy into the proceedings of a Congress specially summoned to find a remedy for a grave and pressing financial trouble are being seen. The of political events since that fateful day in Democrats had long and earnest warming of March last when the inauguration of the states-Congress met that, although the Democratic party was in a majority in both houses, atthough it had the Presidency, and although it stood selemnly pledged to the repeal of the Sherman act-notwithstanding this, it was apparent that it was an incompetent majority out of which the action recommended by the Presdent and anxiously demanded by the country ould never be obtained. A majority of the Democratic majority in both houses was opposed to the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. In this situation the President saw, opposition must be called on for aid. The call tical unanimity and with a hearty patriotism. But before the coalition between Democrats who sought to redeem the financial pledge their party gave to the country and Republicans who sought to save it from the injuries of silver inflation had fully accomplished its work, while indeed, it was occupied with the most difficult and delicate part of the struggle, the Democratic leaders were seized with a frantic partisan impulse to distract the attention of Congress and the country to another issue. They would allow of no restraint. Talk about shrunken values, closed factories, idle and tarving workmen had no effect on them. So eckless was their resolution that in its execuion they ran belter-skelter over the rules of Congress, over the guaranteed rights of the minority, over self-respect and self-consistency and with all the uproar of a cavalry charge they brought in their election law repealer.

From that moment, as all sensible men knew t would, the movement for silver repeal hung five. Not that any Republican Senator was one whit less carnest in his advocacy of it, or less willing to work for it. But the attention of the country was drawn elsewhere. Democrats had got up a new issue. They had reated excitement among themselves and excitement among their R publican adversaries It was an excitement the country necessarily shared, and the silver forces in the Senate, per ceiving their opportunity, became at once aggressive. Silver Senators who were wavering at once stiffened in rigid resistance to repeal and in numerous intangible ways the silve earty drew strength and encouragement from this wanton and wicked Democratic diversion.

All these injurious influences must now multiply with a final result that no one can foretell. The twenty-five Republican votes in the Senate which on the first day of the session stood solidly for repeal will continue so to stand, and, as ever, ready to be cast as soon as the Democratic majority will let them. But a debate is on in the House that Republicans throughout the United States cannot and will not disregard. It has been forced upon them angrily and defiantly, and their voters, their newspapers, their public leaders, their representatives at Washington and everywhere els will fight with all the resources at their command against it. It was not their fault that public attention was taken from the financial question and fastened on the question of shether or not a free citizen in this country shall have the right to cast his vote freely and to have it counted as east, but it will not be their fault if public attention, now drawn there. is not kept there till the question is determined. The election laws which the Demo erats are now proposing to repeal were not talked of in the last campaign. If it can be tion that Republican success would mean the renewal of an effort to pass the Lodge bill No fault has ever been found with the present laws except that they are not as strong as they ought to be. The Supreme Court has affirmed their constitutionality. Two Demo cratic Congressional investigating committee have commended their expediency and utility No one opposes them except those who intend to commit electoral crimes, and the will of such must not prevail.

## THE EDUCATION OF CRIMINALS.

One of the details of the train robbers' raid near St. Joseph tends to promote critical reflection upon the processes of criminal law in the West. The leader of the gang who attempted to hold up the dummy express train was Henry Gleitze. He was the desperado who ran from the engine after the firing had begun and who was subsequently arrested in the town. About three years ago he was tried for highway robbery and convicted. He received the extremely light sentence of imprisonment for two years. After his release he opened a hotel, which speedily became a reort for criminals. Kohler and Engel, the young ruffians who were killed in the fight with the police on the train, were his pupils in crime and lawlessness. Indeed, the conspiracy for stopping an express train, blowing up the safes with dynamite and shooting down all who interfered with the work may be said to have originated with this hotel-keeper, who had received an inadequate punishment for highway robbery. He emerged from prison a more desperate criminal than he was when he entered it, and within twelve months of his release succeeded in organizing a band of outlaws for terrorizing railway guards and passen gers and committing the most desperate crimes.

Reflecting men will not have to make a long pause before determining the responsibility for this conspiracy. When full allowance is made for the vicious propensities of every member of the gang, the courts must be held account able in a large degree for the leader's rapid education in crime. They dealt with highway robbery as though it were a trivial offence The sentence of two years did not have the effect of repressing the evil tendencies of the criminal or of inspiring a wholesome dread of punitive law. Far from reforming him, it encouraged bins when his term had expired to take larger risks and to engage in the most Leinous comes. Between highway robbery and holding up a railway train there is difference in degree rather than in the quality of the crime. A convict who had get off with a two-years' sentence for one offence naturally despised unduly lenient law and boldly under took a larger crime of essentially the same sort. In recruiting his band of train bandits he rought them by his own experience with lax criminal law to disregard the safeguards estab lished for the protection of society.

Unfortunately there is no reason to doubt that the courts in many of the States, East as well as West and South, are educating criminals in lawlessness rather than repressing their vicious propensities. Justice is too timp and nerveless in its processes; it deals too indulgently and leniently with evil-doers; and with its inadequate sentences and laxity of admin- ing clse. It was fought from beginning to

CONGRATULATIONS TO "THE SUN,"

We extend congratulations to our versatile and always entertaining contemporary, "The New-York Sun." Other Democratic newspapers are more or less disturbed, some of them disappointed and some disgusted at the course hese results. It was perfectly plain before man greater, wiser and better than his party ushered in, as they all believed, the dawn of the millennium. Some of them are very much ments: some are kicking at the prospect of Tammany control of the State Convention; some are grumbling at the mismanagement of the Silver Repeal bill in the Senate; some wumps-well, it hardly need be said that they are bristling all over with discontent-that is their normal condition. So on all sides the President and Democratic Congress are discordant and unhappy. All except "The Sen." In the midst of it all that cheerful newspaper has the great satisfaction of seeing its Demoeratic contemporaries fall into its wake and accept its leadership on all questions.

The history of journalism or of politics furnishes nowhere any such exhibition of real genius as appeared in "The Sun" during June of last year. The cool effrontery with which the journal that had made one of the bitterest and most personal fights against the nomination of a candidate of which there is any record, turned around, and within twenty-four | no other. hours after that candidate's success stepped to the head of the column, and, unfurling a banner of its own invention, compelled all his supporters to catch its keynote, march to its music and obey its directions, was something without parallel. For months our contemporary had been speaking its mind about Mr. Cleveland with a freedom that was more than breezy. In early June of last year whoever had said that under any circumstances "The Sun" would support Grover Cleveland for President would have been laughed at : whoever had said that "The Sun" would not only support him, but would set the keynote for the anvass and march with its own banners flying in the van of his triumph, would have been | goned in the Senate steal. An order of the Se djudged by the general vote a lunatic.

On the 19th of June it said: "Grover develand is no representative of the opposition o the Force bill. He kept his voluble Mugump mouth shut while the great fight against hat bill was going on. The Force bill might scome an issue, you see, and blot out of sight his own everlasting issue." Five days later, Mr. Cleveland having been nominated-nomnated, it will be remembered, on the tariff sue almost solely and with only the most asual reference to the " Porce bill" as a makeveight-"The Sun" said: "Better vote for he liberty and the white government of the outh even if the candidate were the devil imself" than vote the Republican ticket. The irst thought of people who read that statement was that it was an ingenious pretext on the part of "The Sun" to avoid the alternative as soon as the Democrats who compose the majority of bolting the ticket. It occasioned amusement. But presently it began to be insistent | the platform on which the people put them into and energetic. It rang the changes on the office, and ignoring all other issues thrust the "Force" bill" to the front. It was not long before the southern Democratic newspapers began to take it up and treat it seriously. "The Sun" made them think that there was real danger that the poor negroes whom they were in the habit of driving away from the wolls and billion of the sun of of driving away from the polls and killing at that the Sherman act is still in operation. That deasure would gain control of the Southern state governments if the Republicans were necessful. So they began to beat the air and howl in "The Sun's" chorus. And presently. o everybody's surprise, the whole Democratic and Mugwamp press dropped the tariff and Civil Service reform and all other issues and fell in behind "The Sun." So our nimble contemporary, fiddling for all it was worth and having lots of fun, led the Cleveland hosts to victory. Probably nobody was more surprised at the result than 'The Sun."

And now we have to congratulate our neighbor on a new triumph. The "great issue" had dropped out of sight immediately after election. Democratic and Mugwump newspapers were engaged with the subject of finance. The Silver Repeal bill was at the front. By common consent that was the one important question. It was the foremost topic. Suddenly Mr. Tucker sprang his bill for the repeal of the Federal Election laws. Democratic and Mugwump newspapers at once protested against it as mischievons and foolish. Not so "The Sun." That journal, still fiddling and having fun, skipped with cap and bells into the arena. and, pointing to the platform of the party, said ; This is what the party promised to do. Do t." There was halting and there was hesitation for a few days, but they are all falling into line now. All of them agree that the election laws must be repealed, no matter what the consequences may be,

"The Sun" is a great newspaper. people think they detect in it a vein of cyniism. However that may be, it certainly has shown the genius for leadership. It fiddles and has fun, to be sure; but the important fact is that the whole Democratic party and press dance to its music.

## THE REASON WHY.

Governor Flower says that the law against the prize-fighters, Corbett and Mitchell, will he enforced or he will know the reason why. I expect," he adds. "that the local officers vill perform the duties for which they are eworn. They know that prize-fighting is a violation of law, and I shall hold them to a trict accountability to enforce the statutes,"

These are brave words. But we can assure jovernor Flower that he does not need to wait at I December to find our whether the officers of Kings County will perform their sworn duty n preventing "a fight to the finish" between carbett and Mitchell for a purse of \$40,000 at Coney Island. He can bring those officials up with a round turn at once, and insist upon knowing why they allowed the law to be violated on Monday night.

There was a prize fight at that time between Dixon and Smith, two notorious bruisers. It was fought for a purse of \$9,000 and "the hampionship of the world." It was a brutal and degrading exhibition, and clearly in violation of law. It was "fought to a finish," or until one of the bruisers was "knocked silly." t was not in any sense an exhibition of scienific sparring or of innocuous athletic skill, but a downright revel of wanton bratality-a low, disgust ng and barbarous prize fight, and noth-

their part, they will not have themselves to istration it too often brings the whole system | end and in every detail precisely as the conditions are arranged for the meeting between Corbett and Mitchell.

It was the business and the sworn duty of the officials of Kings County to stop this fight. They knew that prize-fighting was in viola-They understood perfectly that under Judge Barrett's famous decision this p rformance was barred out as a revolting and d grading exhibition of brutality. John Y. McKane, Superintendent of Police of the town of Gravesend, ought to have stopped the fight. He did nothing. Sheriff Courtney ought to have had a fell force of constables and police on the ground to prevent open and shameless violation of law. He never raised his hand to vindicate the majesty of the law, as he was bound to do by his oath. What is worse, he openly boasted in advance that he would not interfere with the prize fight, but would attend are declaiming against the suicidal policy of and enjoy it. As reported by "The New-York the Democratic majority in the House in bring- | Sun," he declared on Sunday that he intended ing forward a partisan measure, the effect of to see the fight and to take his two sons with which is to complicate the situation and retard him. "I do not think." he added, "that these if not defeat wholly the one measure which contests have a demoralizing effect on my boys. as all sensible men saw, that the Republican the President called Congress in extra session and I have bought them tickets regularly. I to pass, and for which he must depend upon think it is best to let them attend the fights, as was made, and it was responded to with practice and of political opponents. And the Mughas not hurt them in the least."

Now if Governor Flower be really in earnest when he declares that prize-fighting will be newspapers which a year ago were united and stopped or he will know the reason why, let vociferous for the election of a Democratic stopped of he will about the approaching Corbett-Mitchell match. The Dixon-Smith fight was under precisely the same conditions. Why was it not stopped? Why fiddles away and has fun. Not only that: it | conditions, why was to Pelice of Gravesend, John Y. McKane, all av it to go on? Why did Sheriff Courtney neglect his sworn duty? These are pertinent questions. The Governor ought to have them answered without shilly-shally, pertifogging or delay.

> When a Republican advocates the right of the majority to rule, he means any majority and every majority. When a Democrat advocates that right, he means a Democratic majority, and

> Deles McCordy has belbed up again, with a defence of Judge Maynard. He says that Mr. Peckham, the president of the Par Association, promised him to appoint the committee to invest igate Maynard from among a list of names proented by Delos, and that Mr. Peckham dida't do it, the point being that James C. Carter, Fredto R. Condert, Albert Stickney, William B Hornblower, John E. Parsons, Elihu Root, E. R. Rendelph and Clifford A. Hand are not thir, henorable and competent jury. Judge Mayourd ought to be thankful for this point. will probably do him great good. But while Celos is being fruitful of defences, let us renew the suggestion to him that he is as much in meeof a defence as any other conspirator who en areme Court was found in his possession three or four days after it had been issued, and by the court peremptorily directed to be at once filed at Poughkeepsie. His sequestration of that order esulted in one of the delays that finally defeated the court in its effort to compol the issue of the pertinente of election to the man to whom it b onged. Dolos would better come forward with his explanation of this, and if he does not wish to add stupidity to the rest of his reputation, he must give a better explanation than that he was holding the order to get it printed.

That team of wild horses is proving even more difficult to manage thin General Harrison naticipated a few weeks ago.

"The New-York World" remarks that the first question is: "Shall the majority rate?" Yes, just stop filibustering against themselves and against

## PERSONAL.

Bishop Thomas M. Dudley, Episcopal, of Kenucky, preached last Sunday in St. James's Church, on the World's Parliament of Religion Chicago, on the World's Parliament of Religious and in the course of his sermon expressed his re-gret that the Episcopal Church ignored the parlia "The few of us," he said, "who did appear at the congress did so in the face thurch had greater claim or right

Mr. Balfour, who will, it is thought, be Premier of England some day, if his health lasts, is also thought to be the most interesting bachelor in Eng-it twice for four voices, besides making it the and. He is handsome, his face being uncommonly refined and clever in expression; and for a states man he is young, his years counting forty-five. He is a nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury, and an unmarried sister presides over his household.

Colonel J. Armoy Knox, late of "Texas Siftings, of this city, has become identified with "The At lanta Hernid," as business manager and associate

The Queen Consort of Siam has worked an elabrate embroidery as a cover to an album containing a souvenir of the Siamese exhibit in an's Building at the World's Fair, which be presented to Mrs. Potter Paimer, as presiwill be presented to Mrs. Potter Palmer, as pre-dent of the Board of Lady Managers A rece-tion is to be heid next Monday, in the Womai Building, when Mme, Linchee Suriya, Commi-sioner from Siam, will make the presentation.

Atlanta, Ga., was until forty-six years ago known under that name. It was given in honor of Miss Governor Lumpkin, who is still living, at the age of Governor Lampson, who is sain twing, at the age of sixty-six years, near Athens, Ga., being now Mrs, Martha Campton. The name Marthasylle was changed to Atlanta by the Legislature on the peti-tion of the citizens, and greatly to the disguist of Governor Lumpkin. The littleth anniversary of the first incorporation as, Marthasylle is to be cele-

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 26.-Titus Sheard, of Little Falls, and Henry G. Burleigh, of Whitehall, paid t to ex-Senator Warner Miller to-day at his in Herkimer. Mr. Miller is rapidly regaining

## SHAKESPEARE AT THE STAR

An opportunity of seeing Shakespeare's noble and loquent tragedy of "Julius Caesar" is afforded a he Star Theatre, and it ought to be improved. Mr. Louis James and Mr. Frederick Warde are spicuous in the performance-both being actors of nue ability and ample experience. Mr. James was long associated with the late Lawrence Barrett, and he knows all the business that was done in the representation of "Julius Caesar," as produced by Edwin Booth at Christmas, 1871, when Barrett made his first great success as Cassius; and Mr. James has profited by his knowledge. Mr. Warde has long been admired for his fervent spirit, his broad and vigorous style, and his conscientious and thorough treatment of the Shakespearian drama. The alliance of these ambitious and capable actors is one of the good signs of the new dramatic period which now is just opening in America. For the scenes have been shifted. The local stage presents a new aspect. Many conspicuous figures and distinguished names have vanished, and are merely memories. New faces fill the picture, new efforts invite attention, and new reputations will soon engross the public regard. A new generation possesses the theatre and the ways of the past are drifting into the distance—ever lessening and soon to be forgotten. representation of "Julius Caesar," as produced by

FRENCH ENGINEERS VISITING PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia, Sept. 26.—The French civil engineers have been visiting the World's Fair arrived here from Chicago this afternoon. officially welcomed by Mayor Stuart at the City Hall, and were then conducted to Independence Hall, where an address of welcome was delivered by Charles Emory Smith, ex-Minister to Russia. This evening they had a reception at the Engineers' Club.

ELECTRICITY IN THE HEALING ART.

THE SUBJECT TO BE DISCUSSED IN ALL ITS ASPECTS-PROGRAMME OF THE SESSIONS.

The National Society of Electro-Therapeutists of which Dr. W. H. King, of this city, is president, will hold its first annual meeting to-morrow and the day after at the Berkeley Lyceum, and the day after at the Berkeley Lyceum. There will be three sessions to-morrow, the first beginning at 10 a. m., when Dr. King will deliver his address; the others at 1:30 and 8 p. m., respectively. On Friday there will be one session, beginning at it a. m. The titles of the addresses and the names of those who will deliver them are as follows:

Thursday forenoon-President's address, William Harvey "The Construction of a Faradic Appara Medical Use from a Scientific Stan point." Harry P. Walte, of New-York: "What I Have Been Able to Accomplish with Electricity," F. W. Entriken, Findiay, "Electrodes for External Use," R. G. Brown, Br W. Entriken, Findlay, Ohio; "Flectrodes for Faternal Control Practice," M. E. Fina, "The Fatadic Current in General Practice," M. E. Fina, Worcester, Mass.; "The Electrical Treatment of Impaction The Faradic Current in General Practice," and Inflammation of the Cnecum," J. II. Afternoon session-Report of the Bureau of Electro

Surgery, J. M. Lee, Rochester, chairman; Surgery, perience with Purson's Method in Treating Cancer by Electricity," W. L. Jackson, Boston; "The arson's Method in W. L. Jackson, Boston; "The W. L. Jackson, Boston; "The Acsophageal Stricture by Electro-New-York City; "Interstitat Treatment of Aesophageal Stricture by Electro-lysis," W. H. King, New-York City; "Interstinal Electrolysis, Gautier's Method," W. L. Jackson, Boston; report on the Bureau of Diseases of the Nervous System. W. L. Jackson, Boston, chairman; "Treatment of Nea rasthenia and Incomnia with Static Electricity," Caldwell, Brooklyn; report of the Bureau of tricity in Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat, Charles S. Deady, New-York City, chairman; "Field of Electricity in Opthalmic Therapeutics," W. R. "Furadism in Chronic Rhinitis," John Garrison, New-York City: "The Electro-Capt King, Washington; Diseases of the Throat and Nose," Thomas L. Shearer Baltimore: "Some Uses of Electricity in Diseases of the Throat," E. B. Cahill, Boston. Report of the Bureau of Flectro-Gynnecology, L. Willard Reading, Philadelph chairman. "Treatment of Uterine Misplacements by the Faradle Current." W. H. White, Boston; "What is Avoid in Using Electricity on the Pemale Pelvic Organs, Jennie W. Martine, New-York City; "The Subsequent Treatment of an Acute Attack of Pelvie Peritonits and Celiulitie." A. R. McMichael, New-York City: "Treat-ment of Ovaritis by Gaivanism." M. Belle Brown, Newment of Ovaritis by Gaivanism," M. Belle Brown, New. York City: "Some Successes and Failures with Electricity in Gynaecology," L. Willard Reading, Philadeliphia; "The Use of the Faradic Current in Gynaecology," Flora A. Browster, Baltimore: "The Treatment of Tumors by Elec-tricity, with Report of Cases," Cora Belle Brewster, Paltimore.

Evening a selon-"The Sphere of Usefulne telety in Diseases of the Nervous System," J. T. O'Con-bor, New-York City; "General Surgery," William Tod Helmuth, New-York City; "Genito-Urinary Surgery," Helmuth, New-York Uty; "Genite-Urinary Surgery,"
P. E. Doughty, New-York City; "Orthopedic Surgery,"
S. F. Wilcox, New-York City; "Eye," A. B. Norfon;
"Ear," H. C. Houghton; "Throat," J. M. Schley; "TaLimitations of the Use of Electricity in Gynacology,"
H. F. Higgar, Cicyland, Ohio, and L. L. Daufferth,
New York, City, 1981, H. F. Higgar, Clevenand, Onto, and D. D. Dantsch, New-York City, who will also include "Obstetrks"; "What Position Should Electro-Therapeutics Hold in den-eral Practice?" Charles Gatchiel, Ann Arbor, Mich., and T. Y. Kline, Paterson, N. J. Friday's session—"Fara-alism in Gynnecology," J. C. Daliy, Fort Smith, Ark.; The Electrical Treatment of Uterine Cancer," Olive E. McCune, Brooklyn; "Electricity as a Thorapeum Agent," W. T. Warren, Bostoa; "Electricity in Gynnecology," P. W. Entriken, Findlay, Onfo.

DEATH OF DONA MARIA DE MENDONCA.

SHE WAS THE DAUGHTER OF THE BRAZULIAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

Dona Maria Amelia de Menezes Drummond Furtado de Mendonca, eldest daughter of Salvador de Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister to the United States, died at South Wilton, Conn., on Monday. She had been in month with nervous prostration. Mr. She had been ill about a was at his country home in Keene Valley, in the became III. He brought her to this city about ten days ago for expert medical treatment. Dr. George E. Brewer, Mr. Mendonca's family physician, and Dr. Smith attended Ker.

The outbreak of the revolution in Brazil compelled Mr. Mendonca to go to Washington to attend to official duties. The physicians advised that Misc Mendonca be taken to a quiet place near this city, and she went to South Wilton. She improved somewhat in health until three or four days ago, when r malady assumed an neute form, attacking the cerebral region. Death was due to nervous excerebral region. Death was due to nervous exhaustion. When Miss Mendonca's condition became serious, her father was telegraphed for and
he arrived at her bedside just before she died.
Miss Mendonca was born in Sao Paulo, Brazil,
on February 22, 1868. She was a great favorite in
Washington, where she was well known in society.
She was greatly interested in charitable works
of all kinds and gave much of her time and money
to relieving the deserving poor. She was also interexted in music.

Mr. Mendonca came to this city yesterday and

THE WORCESTER FESTIVAL OPENED.

SCHUBERT'S " MIRIAM'S SONG OF TRIUMPH" AND SMART'S " ERIDE OF DUNKERRON' PERFORMED.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 26.—The first concert of the Music Festival, which took place to-night, was a success from every point of view. Mechanics' Hail, capable of accommodating nearly 2,000 people, was crowded by an audience which was warmed up into demonstrative enthusiasm at the outset. The first number on the programme was Weber's "Jubel" overture, and at the close Carl Zerrahn introduced an innovation which was as agreeable as it was timely. The tune of "God Save the King" was great favorite with Weber. He brought it into finale of his overture. To-night when the orchestra reached the melody Zerrahn made everybody in the building rise, and 2,500 people sang two verses of "America" to a crashing accompaniment of the organ and the sixty instruments of the orchestra.

Schubert's "Miriam's Song of Triumph," written for soprano solo and chorus, was given with admirable effect. Miss Caroline Gardner Clark was the solo singer, and she showed the possession of wonderfully pure and flexible soprano voice. The 500 members of the chorus were singularly well balnced, and gave evidence of the careful training that they have undergone during the year. Their only weakness was an occasional lack of precision in attack, due, perhaps, more to the excitement of an opening night than to anything else.

Mme. Nordica carried the audience by storm in the familiar "Jewel Song" from "Faust," and she reeated her triumph a little later in Smart's "Bride of Dunkerron," which was the principal number of the evening. The other solo singers were William H. Rieger, tenor, and Carl Dufft, baritone, both of whom gave an excellent account of themselves, Mr. Dufft especially, who is always a favorite in Worcester, attacked the rather difficult part of the Sea King with a power and breadth that showed marked improvement over his former performances here.

Schumann's symphony No. 2 will be the principal work at the concert this afternoon, and there are also a number of miscellaneous pieces for voice and for 'cello on the programme. Saint-Saens's "Samson and Delilah" will be offered in the evening with Mrs. Carl Alves, J. H. McKinley, Carl Dufft, Ivan Morawski und H. C. Robinson as the

## RAILROADS ARMING THEIR TRAINMEN.

Chicago, Sept. 26.-Armed men will accompany every train hauling express or mail cars from Chiago to any point east, west or south in future. Two roads have already determined to arm their men, and in a few days orders will be issued by other roads running into Chicago to supply chesters to all trainmen connected with trains hauling express cars. This has been found a necessary provision owing to the repeated robberies and attacks on trains supposed to be carrying a large amount of money. Orders were issued by the President of the Michigan Central Railroad yesterday that every trainman should be supplied with a couple of revolvers and a Winchester repeating rifle. This only refers to those who trave

trains hauling American Express cars or mail cars.
"We have determined to put a stop to 'hold-ups," said O. W. Ruggies, the general passenger agent of the Michigan Central, last night. "This scheme of flagging trains and then shooting at the train-men has become too frequent to be pleasant. Not only are we resolved to protect our own men from injury, but we are fully determined to protect to the best of our ability the money that is intrusted

Every man on the Pennsylvania lines will also be armied in a similar manner. "We intend to supply every trainman with a Winchester rifie," said E. B. Wall. the assistant to the first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Road, last night, "whenever the train carries an express car or a mail car. The recent robberies have compelled us to take this measure." It is understood that the Rock Island, the Wabash and Illinois Central and other roads will take the same precautions immediately.